Message from the Guest Editor

Adults born preterm are at higher risk of neurobehavioral and adult-onset morbidities compared to term infants. The Special Issue will address problems relating to prematurity as infants grow into adults. Cardiorespiratory morbidity such as BPD, asthma, lung function, and pulmonary hypertension, organ-specific health issues (poor feeding, gastrointestinal, metabolic, and renal morbidities), or outcomes relating to neurodevelopment are of interest. Caffeine, oxygen, nutrition, and other factors that influence the growth and development of preterm infants are considered. Newer strategies, including machine learning and unique approaches such as bridging pediatric and adult programs to address research gaps in longitudinal assessment and management of premature infants, contributing to improved survival and long-term outcomes as they grow into adults, are of interest.

We welcome articles from across the globe on all matters relating to prematurity and long-term health to better the lives of these infants. Both reviews and original research will be considered for publication.